ARKANSAS.

Review of the Troubles of the State.

THE ELECTIONS OF 1872-'3.

Reminiscences of the Greeley Split from the Republicans.

THE BROOKS-BAXTER ELECTION.

Accession of the Garland Administration.

EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 10, 1875. When the news reached here, on the 6th inst., that four out of five of the House Committee to investigate the condition of affairs in Arkansas had reported in favor of the existing government it great rejoicing. Enthusiasm knew no bounds and the glad tidings were disseminated throughout

All branches of industry have been awaiting this issue with impatience and anxiety, knowing that the welfare of Arkansas was involved in it. It people believed that they had at last been vindicated and a new and prosperous era was opening before them. The first information received of a reliable character, which led to fears that the affairs of Arkansas were still in very great uncertainty, was contained in the Washington special of the 4th, foreshadowing the Message of the President presented to the Senate on Monday, the 8th That he should adopt such a policy in the face of the recent elections, and in direct conflict with the majority report of the Congressional Committee, among the signers of which are two re-publicans, and one of them its chairman, seemed altogether too preposterous for credence. The unexcentionable reliamity of your despatches. however, caused much disquietude and uneasiness, but the worst lears were not realized till the wires brought the remarkable document which was laid before the Senate on the 8th inst. You Washington correspondent was correct in every Message, but even to the very argument His Excellency would use as the pretex: for interference with the Garland government, an argument remarkable alike for its absurdity and arrogance.

It is impossible to give an idea of the political situation in Arkansas now without first taking a retrospective glance at the causes which have led to the present results. I will make this as prief as possible. When the Convention provided for by the reconstruction acts met it was largely republican, and a majority of the members belonged to the class since known as "carpetthough most of the men in that body now thus designated were men who had settled in the country and were pursuing their various Ac. The reconstruction measures gave them pointical life, and for the first time-at least herethey entered the political arena. The old democratic leaders, disfranchised as most of them were, undertook to prevent reconstruction by the passive policy—by taking no part in the election—and only succeeded in making the Convention almost unanimously republifor by the constitution was ordered these distranchised politicians kept the majority of the people from voting, and the result was that all the State and county officials were republicans, most of them being of the new comers. The republicans soon quarielled among themselves, and in 1872 Brooks, one of the ablest among them, headed a faction which declared against Clayton and the administrations, both State and national, and Brooks was nominated for Governor, the Convention watch nominated bim indorsing Greeley to secure the democratic vote. The Democratic State Convention indorsed the Brooks ticket. The Clayton wing of the republican party nominated Baxter and indorsed Frant. Under the constitution of 1868 all those senied the right to hold office by the reconstrucnon acts were not permitted to vote, and there was a stringent regulation law which gave the registrars almost absolute control of the voting tranchise. These registrars and the judges whom they appointed were all in the interest of Baxter. and the former denied the right of suffrage to thousands who were legally entitled to vote, while many of the latter stuffed bailot boxes and committed frauds of every character to secure the election of Baxter. But even then, after the reelected, and the Secretary of State, with Baxter's connivance, if not assistance, had them changed, to show a different result, and

BAXTER WAS DECLARED RECTED by the President of the Senate, whose duty it is made by law to open the returns in the presence of both houses of the General Assembly. The returns for members of the Legislature are made to the Secretary of State, and it is his duty to prepare a roll of the members elected to each house, upon which roll the Clerk of the preceding House organizes these bodies. In making these rolls the Secretary of State returned seventeen members of the Lower House who, it was notorious, were not elected. No contests were permitted and these men retained their seats. During the Canyass of 1872 there were quite a number of democratic politicians at Little Rock who opposed Mr. Brooks; but they could not, as in former years, control the masses of their party, and Mr. Brooks, after making a most exhaustive carwass, received nearly the solid democratic vote of the State, and about seven thousand republican votes. The democratic politicians at the capital, as soon as Haxter was insugarated, commenced playing for him and soon captured him, so that when Mr. Brooks presented in spetition to the Legislature to milow him to protest before that body, on motion the pention was rejected, only seven democrats had two republicans voting to receive it. Of those who voted to reject the petition, when the Legislature angiourned, Baxter appointed forty-two to offices in his gift as Governor. The Attorney General, elected on the same ficket with Buxter, liter the Assembly had adjourned field a motion in the supreme Gourt of the State asking that a with of quo warryand issue saginate Baxter for him to answer by what right he held and exercised the duties of the offices of Governor. The Court related the writ, Chrei Justice McCinre dissenting, Baxter testified before the Congressional Committee that had the Court granted the writ he would not have obeyed, and one of his militial officers tood in the court repaired the writ he would not have obeyed, and one of his militial officers tood in the court repaired the writ. Some weeks afterward the writen opinion of the Court was soon in the court repaired the writ. Some weeks afterward the writen opinion of the Court was an oral one, and Associate Justice Gregg was elected to write the opinion, to be active to a firm a pulgment of our two his pulgment of the court, and he made an account to the court was a oral one, and associate Justice organizes these bodies. In making these roits the Secretary of State returned seventeen members of the Lower House who, it was notorious,

members elected in 1872 and of those chosen or supposed to be chosen at a special election in 1873 to fill the vacancies created by the appointments made from the General Assembly by Baxter. This body passed an act calling a constitutional convention. There are great doubts as to the legality of the body water made the cail, and of the right of even an undisputedly legal Assembly to pass such an act. The constitution of 1868 provides for its own amenoment and minurely defines the manuaer in which it may be doue, but it does not provide for the calling of a convention. The constitution of New York had summar provisions, and when in 1843 it was proposed to call a convention, the distinguished Chancellor Kent, in reply to a tet er from the Hon. C. Constitut, Chantingal 1870 of the Select Committee of the General Assembly on Constitutional Amendments, asking his opinion as to whether the Legislature, under the existing laws, basi power to call a Convention, answered in a letter written on March 17, 1843, that it did not have that power. The weight of legal authorities in the country is on this side of the question. The doubt as to the legality of the Legislature is caused by local State laws. The first of these is the Relatitation of the vocers, to commission the side of the power of the side of the distribution of the country of the Legislature is caused by local State laws. The first of these is the Relatitation of the vocers, to commission the side of the provides for a bening registration of the vocers, to commission the legislature of the down hot office for two years. They appoint the judges and clerks of election, and the office for two years, and are the only persons empowered to not elections. A general registration was held in 1872, according to law, by regist, and to he held sixty days before each general registration was held in 1872, according to law, by regist, are appointed by Governor Hadley, Previous to the special election in 1873 Baxter Femoved the judges of the constitution and results of the fi

down. Most of the changes thus made in the consistution did not better it; a new did, and some were calcinited to do almost irreparacie damage. They finished their labors and ordered an election. For the reasons i have given above, and berhaps others, the Republican State Convention determined not to take any part in the election, and adopted a resolution to that effect. The relative strength of the whites and olacks and of the demicrats and republicans is easily attainable by a little study of the entries of the study of the convention of these tholes will show all over the Southern States that where the black race predominates largely the voting population is one voter to lour in madiants, and where the whites are largely in the ascendancy the proportion is one voter to lour in madiants, and where the whites are largely in the ascendancy the proportion is one voter to lour in madiants, and where the wintes are largely in the ascendancy the proportion is one voter to lour in madiants, and where the wintes are largely in the ascendancy the proportion is one voter to live inmoving the negroes is that they do not take the necessary care of their chindren since they became free, and in consequence the chadren die in great numbers. Another reason is that the women do not car children as they did in slavery. The fact stands proved by the records of the census, whatever the causes. There were 12,000 negroes in the State in 1870. This would give 20,000 negroes in the State in 1870. This would give 20,000 negroe have certainly increased largely by immigration the whites may not first year were, I think, 34,000 negroes and 70,000 whites. While the negroes have certainly increased largely by immigration the whites may not first year were, I think, 34,000 negroes and 70,000 are whites. An analysis of the vote polied in 1872 proves that there are 10,000 white remains the adoption of the constitution, and that 103,000 votes and 70,000 are whites. An analysis of the vote polied in 1872 proves that there are 10,000 white repu sional paper from the State Capital or acroad fur-nished the text, and from year's end to year's end pointers was the theme of discussion. Hundreds of brawns originated in this way, and during the Presidential canvasses, when party feeling ran high, many a hie was sacrificed and many a lend originated which in after years bore bloody fruit.

of that time has seen teniod increased by the results of the war. It cannot be denied that the Southern people generally, more particularly the class of which in any spoken, hat the government, which oppresses them, and the republicant as the representatives of that government. It is true, as a general rule, that republican officials in the solid nave done nothing to make themselves loved or respected by the white people of the country, and it is also true that thousands of Northern men and Lindu Soldiers, who came here as democrats and to live quietly in the country, have been driven into the republican party by the spirit of lit-concealed hatred upon the part of Southern people for Northern men. In Arkansa this has been notably true, as almost all the present leaders of the republicant party were democrats before they came here and were forced by the stings of the republicant party were democrats before they came here and were forced by the stings of the republicant party were democratic party who have come to the ironton Coston Extending even to the republicant party who have come to the ironton Coston Extending even to the ironton Coston Extending the proposed of the leaders of the democratic party who have come to the ironton Coston Extending any part in pooned of the leaders of the democratic party who have come to the ironton Coston Extending any part in promoted of the leaders of the democratic party who have come to the ironton Coston Extending any part in promoted of the leaders of the democratic party who have come to the ironton Coston Extending any part in promoted of the leaders of the democratic party who have come to the ironton Coston Extending any part in promoted the leaders of the democratic party who have come to the ironton Coston Extending and the state sected as delegated to the sace secon Content of the Ironton Coston Extending and Ironton Iron Extending the Ironton Iron Ironton Iron Ironton Iron Iron Iron Ironton Iron Iron Ironton Iron Ironton Iron Ironton Iron Ironton Ironton Iron Iro

hatred.

J. N. SMITHER, LAND AND IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONER,

10 a tall, elender young man, of about thirty-five.

He was a subordinate officer in the Confederate army, and is a native of the State. He exchanged the sabre of an artilicry officer for the more effective and dangerous weapon, the No. 2 Faber, and has neen for years one of the editors of the Gazette, the democratic organ here. He is also the agent of the Associated Press. Without any particular ability Smither has a good deal of cunning, and in politics is totally unscrupilous. He was the principal agent in the purchase of Baxter, and was rewarded with the office he now noids. He is totally devoid of brains or principles, and works for himself and as he is bid.

as he is bid.

MR. HUGHES, ATTORNEY GENERAL.

IS a country lawyer, about lorty-five years old, with only a local reputation, and obtained his place as a member of the Convention and as Attorney General because he was a granger and with the grangers stands. He is to cally incompetent for the position. There are a number of outside leaders who might be pen pictured, but I plass them for the resent. There are quite a number of democrats who would be satisfied to see Brooks reinstated, though a large majority now hate him worse than the devidees holy water. The militia is being organized all over the State, and many of them are armed. The hotneads among the democrats propose to reast the United States authorities, should Brooks be replaced, and some of them boast that they can put more men in the field in a week than there is in the army of the tinted States. But all the talk about fighting is what is called in North Carolina, "ouncombe." There will be no rebellion against the United States. A great deal has oeen said about "the peace and quiet" here, and to some extent it is true. The republicans have submitted to what they claim to be a usurpation; but they have submitted because the usurpers (as they finisk them) and an organized army ready to crush any outbreak, and behind that army stood the army of the United States. MR. HUGHES, ATTORNEY GENERAL.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS ON LOUISIANA-STATE CONSTITUTIONS NOT TO BE OVERTURNED BECAUSE OF AN ELECTION CON-TEST-THE REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT NOT DESTROYED BY THE USURPATION OF AN OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-In your editorial remarks on Mr. Calhoun's opinions, concerning the guarantee clause, you

He (Mr. Cathoun) does not at all agree with Mr. Curtis that the lederal government cannot intervene in the domestic affairs of a State excepting on a call of the State authorities.

You do not, of course, mean to misrepresent me, but I have maintained no such sweeping proposition. The present discussion relates to the guarantee of a republican form of government, and thought I gave it the broadest possible scope when I said, "Let it be conceded that this clause in the federal constitution is something more than a treaty between each State and all the other States; that it is a fundamental law which, imposing a duty, also confers an authority upon the general government." I agree that the authority may act, in some cases, without a call by the State; but it cannot act without a case, the circumstances of which constitute an absence of the republican form of government. You characterize my views as "extreme." Which of the two onintons is justly to be recarded as "extreme"that which maintains that a disputed State election is not, or that which maintains that it is a loss or destruction of a republican form of government? How does the ordering of a State election act upon the republican character of the State institutions? Undoubtedly the existence of a purpose to change the republican institutions of a State into anti-republican institutions is sufficient reason for the inter-erence of Congress against those wno entertain such purpose, whether they are State officers or private citizens; but it will never do to say that a disputed election, or a delective title to a State office, constitutes of itself or of itself proves the existence of such a purpose. On that and superintended by Congress in some State on almost any day in the year; and the right of selfgovernment, which is the basis of the republican form, would be entirely swept away, because come in and take out of the hands of the people of the machinery of their State governments. Livon will snow me that I have misconcerved the meaning of the term "republican form of govern-ment"-if you can make it consist in anything but the American idea of

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY as the source of all political power, and the representative institutions by which that sovereignty acts, I will yield the whole argument. But until I have unlearned all that I ever knew of American political doctrine I can never admit that to legislate for a State election, by act of Congress, is anything but a destruction of that right of selfgovernment which the guarantee clause was designed to secure. It will not do. I respectfully sugis a mere piece of inoperative paper, because there is a disputed State election, or because somebody is de facto Governo: who no real title to the office. The con and it it is a republican constitution there is nothing to be guaranteed until somebody attempts a revolution that will displace the organic law that makes the form of the government a republican form. It might be sor what presumptuous in me to say that Mr. Calnoun was entirely right in his construction of the guarantee clause, but I have no more convenient way of saying that I agree with his construction. I have no doubt that the United States is to protect a State "against the ambition or usurpa-Calhoun would have considered that a delective title to any State office constituted alone a case calling for a fulfilment of the guarantee of a repub-

hean form of government. THE PRESIDENT'S UNLAWFUL ACT. It is somewhat curious to note how the ground has been shifted in relation to the affairs of Louisiana. Kellogg, for instance, it is said, is a usurper in the office of Governor. I certainly so consider him. How did he get there? By being originally thrust into the office by the unlawful interierence of the President of the United States. How bas he been maintained there to this day? By a recognition of his title by the President, who put him where he is and who maintains him there by force of arms. Now, it is said, being a usurper. Congress must order a new election, under the idea that this is necessary to preserve republican govern ment. So that we have, first, a usurpation brought about by the action of the federal Executive; and now we must have Congress to step in to prevent this usurper from overthrowing republican government, because his presence in the office is a viciation of republican government. It seems to me that we should do well to consider that the republican character of the institutions of Louisiana are in no other danger of being lost tean such as flows directly and inevitably from the assumption that the President can make a usurping State government by recognizing one that was put into power by his own uniawiui act, and then that Congress can step forward and legislate for a new election, because a usurpation of the office has for the time being overtarown republican government. I prefer that view of the lederal constitution waich makes re publican government to consist in the character of the State institutions and which excludes all interierence by Congress, under the guarantee ciause, until there is an attempt to change the character of the State constitution; and I forther prefer that construction which will not allow the President to make a case for the interierence of Congress in behalf of "republican government" by making a de facto Governor out of a person who became originally possessed of the office through the President's own uniawful act.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

the temperature during the past twenty-lour hours, to comparison with the corresponding date of inst year, as recorded at Hudnud's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, New York:-

	1874. 13	75.			1374.	1875.
	3 A. M 48	23	3:30	P. M	45	22
	6 A. M 47	21	6 P.	M	40	15
	9 A. M 42	17	9 P.	M	38	10
	12 M 43	22	12 P.	M	34	7
9	Average rem erature	yo.	sterna	V		1736
ı	Average temperature	101	corre	spondin	ag date	

NEW YORK CITY.

Burglars took a padlock off the door of No. 278 Washington steret yesterday morning and threw it into the street, where a policeman found it. At the Tombs Police Court jesterday morning

Shears for stealing \$23. It appears Shears went to sleep in Murphy's store, and it was then the money was taken.

A water tank, containing 3 000 gallons of water, burst yesterday morning at three o'clock, at Nos 204 and 205 West Houston street, and inundated the nouse. The building was occupied by Lat-terer & Co., furniture dealers, and their stock was injured to the extent of \$2,000.

Dr. Marsh yesterday morning held a post-mortem examination at No. 20 Cherry street, on the in the First precenct on Saturday alternoon. Mr. Conroy died from valvular disease of the neart, which doubtless had been accelerated by undue

tion that John Brennan, a lad fifteen years of age, for the last year an inmate of the House of Refuge Randall's Island, had died from compression of the brain and tracture of the skull caused by falling on the lee while at play on Saturany afternoon.

By permission of Mr. John T. Toal, Secretary to
the Board of Coroners, the remains were removed
to the residence of the parents, No. 700 East
Twelfth street.

BROOKLYN.

John Owens, of No. 794 Atlantic avenue, was arrested yesterday for assaulting John Lee, of Adeipni street, with a loaded whip.

The question of providing for the establishment Rudolph Kessier, the ex-bond clerk of the Comptroller's office, will be arraigned in the Court of Sessions for sentence some day during the present week.

A laborer, John Quinn, was arrested yesterday for feloniously assaulting Mary Keon, on Fourth avenue, and kicking her in an inhuman manner, He was locked up to answer.

le was locked up to answer.

A bartender, Herman Mahring, was arrested vesterday for committing an assault on John Hogan, in Myers' satoon, corner of De Kaib and Yates avenues. He is held to answer.

MR. FORSTER AND THE ENGLISH LIB-ERALS.

HIS LETTER RESIGNING THE PARLIAMENTARY

LEAD OF THE PARTY. Mr. Adam presents his compliments to the editor and begs to enclose the accompanying letter from Mr. Forster.

ter from Mr., Forster.

43 Parliament Street, Westminster.

80 Eccleston Square, Feb. 1, 1875.

My Dear Adam—As my name is one of those which has been mentioned for the leadership of the liberal party in the House of Commons, and as you have summoned the meeting of liberal members for next Wednesday, I have come to the conclusion that longht to send you this letter.

Hitherto I have left that the responsibility of the suggestion of my name rested with those who made it; though I have lost no opportunity of requesting that full weight be given to my personal deficiencies and other disqualifications, or of showing how anxiously I desire not to be made a cause of disminon in our party. It now, however, appears to me clear that I should not receive that general support, without which I ought not to attempt to fulfil the duries of this most difficult though honorable post; and, therefore, though I must not be supposed to anticipate that the choice of the majority of the meeting would fall on me, I seel it my duty to state that even should it chance to do so, I could not undertake the tass.

I should be sorry to seem either ungrateful for kind and generous confidence which I shall never forget, or indifferent to a position worthy of the highest ambition; but, knowing how important it is that there should one a general agreement of opinion next Wednesday, I lose no time in asking you to inform the party, in such manner as you think fit, of the conclusion at which I have arrived. Yours sincerely W. E. FORSTER, 43 PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.

SHIPPING NEWS

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF FEBRUARY AND MARCH. Steamer. | Sails. | Destination. | Office. Mans. Feb. 28. Botterdam 50 Broadway.

Liopia. Feb. 29. Liverbool. 19 Broadway.

Liopia. Feb. 20. Jisagow. 7 Bowing Green

Laly Chy of Chestor Feb. 20. Liverbool. 10 Broadway.

Reckar Feb. 20. Liverbool. 10 Broadway.

Pereire Feb. 20. Liverbool. 10 Broadway.

Feb. 21. Liverbool. 10 Broadway.

Feb. 22. Liverbool. 11 Broadway.

Feb. 23. Liverbool. 4 Bowling Green

Frank Feb. 24. Liverbool. 4 Bowling Green

Frank Feb. 25. Hamburg. 61 Broadway.

Feb. 27. Liverbool. 15 Broadway.

Feb. 27. History. 15 Broadway.

Feb. 27. Giasgow. 7 Bowling Green

Med. 4 Bowling Green

Algeria. Med. 5 Liverbool. 18 Broadway.

Algeria. Med. 6 Liverbool. 69 Broadway.

Liverbool. 19 Broadway.

Feb. 27. Liverbool. 19 Broadway.

Feb. 28. Liverbool. 19 Broadway.

Feb. 29. Liverbool. 19 Broadway.

Feb. 29. Liverbool. 19 Broadway.

Feb. 20. Liverbool. 19 Broadway.

France. Med. 6 Liverbool. 19 Broadway.

France. Med. 6 Liverbool. 19 Broadway.

France. Med. 6 Liverbool. 17 Broadway.

France. Med. 6 Liverbool. 17 Broadway.

France. Med. 6 Liverbool. 17 Broadway.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK-THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 6 54 Gov. Island. morn 3 51 Sun sets...... 5 34 Sandy Hook. morn 8 06 Moon sets....morn 3 38 Heli Gate...morn 5 38

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEB. 14, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE. REPORTED BY THE HERALD STRAM VACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamer Utopia (Br), Thomson, Giasgow Jan 33, with mise and 31 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had head winos at the passage.

Steamer Neckar (Ger), Meyer, Bremen via Southampton Feb 2, with mise and 234 bassengers to Ochrishs & Co. Had Iresh W winds after 9th Inst, in lat 45 40, lon 43 59, passed through quantities of ice. Feb 7, lat 49 10, lon 31 62, passed steamer Hermann (Ger), hence for Bremen. Steamer New Orleans. Dearborn, New Orleans Feb 7, with mise and passengers to J W Ountard & Co. Steamer South Carolina. Nickerson Charleson 72 hours, with mise and passengers to J W Ountard & Co. Steamer Wyanosa. Couch, Richmond, City Foint and Norfolk, with mise and passengers to the Old Dominand Norfolk, with mise and passengers to the Old Dominand Norfolk, with mise and passengers to the Old Dominand Norfolk, with mise and passengers to the Old Dominand Norfolk, with mise and passengers to the Old Dominand South Warren 60 tiverpool). Clarke, Calcutta and sand Heads Out 24, with index to Warren & Co. Ship Edith Warren 60 tiverpool). Clarke, Calcutta and sand Heads Out 24, with index to Warren & Co. Ship Edith Warren 60 tiverpool). Clarke, Calcutta and sand Heads Out 24, with index to Warren & Co. Passed Cupe of Good Hopp Dec 13, and crossed the Equator Jan 10, in ion 31. Feb 5, took a heavy gaie from NE to NW, with a snow storm, and was obliged to go off shore. Nov 23, in 123 50 8, ion 61 E, spoke brig Mary M Francis, from Cheribon for Baltimore (since put into Mauritius damaged).

Bark stella (Nor), Olsen, Baiavia 103 days, with sugar, coffee, &c, to order: vessel to Felens & Boothous.

Bark Peven (Dan), Casperson, Nelbourne 108 days with wool to order; vessel to Falmel Equator Jan 14, in 10, 39 W Though and the Sandard Passend As and sailed the same day. Had heavy NE and NW gaies on this coast; Feb 9 and 10, od Naniucket, Rad a heavy NW gale, with snow, The Fven is bound to Boston, and put into this port on account if damaged regiting and m

Bark Idaho, Richardsen, Cientungos 16 days, with sugar to Tuoker & Lightbourne Had strong X and NW winds.

Bark Adeline C Adams, Culium Cardenas 13 days, with sugar to P V King & Co; vessel to master. Had heavy weather. Feb to lat 37, lon 71, had a heavy gate from NnW to NNk, with much snow, lasting 22 hours.

Brig S V Merrick (of Philadelbins, Liphinoott, Matanzas 12 days, with sugar to Fernandez & Caivo; vessel to J E Ward & Co. Had strong W and NW winds.

Brig W D Andrews. Wilson, Cardenas 9 days, with sugar to P Merrick 18 Baries. Pernambuco 40 days, with sugar to order; vessel to E Boriant, Crossed the Equator, fan B Forder W. Had Boriant, Crossed the Equator, fan B Forder W. Had Boriant, Crossed the Equator, fan B Forder W. Had Strong W and NW vales.

Schr Silve Crossy for Castine. Me), Hutchinson, Matanzas 18 days, with molasses to Wilson & Asmus, Schr Silve Crossy for Castine. Me), Hutchinson, Matanzas 18 days.

Schr Huola Murchison, Was H days N of Hatteras, with heavy N and NW gales.

Schr Luola Murchison, Jones, Wilminston, NC, 7 days, with mays stores and cotton to Murchison & Co; vessel to E is Towell.

Schr R Mason, Gibson, Virginia.

The steamer City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, which arrived 13th, reports:—Fuo 6, lat 45 44, lon 44 d. passad bark Ocean (BD), From Barrow for Battimere, 9th, lat 20, lon 54 33, a German steamer, bound east; same day, lat 44 40, lon 59 54 s. White Star steamer, bound east; 12th, on Montreal and bark Ocean (BD), Foul Barrow for Battimere, 9th, lat 20, lon 54 33, a German steamer, bound east; 12th, on Montreal and bark Ocean (BD), Foul Barrow for Battimere, 9th, lat 20, lon 54 33, a German steamer, bound east; 12th, on Montreal and Montreal Stane, bound east; 12th, on Montreal and a National steamer, bound east; 12th, on Montreal and a National steamer, bound east; 12th, on Montreal and a National steamer, bound east; 12th, on Montreal and a National steamer, bound east; 12th, on Montreal and a National steamer, bound east;

the steamer Cornwall, from Bristol, which arrived 13th, reports:—Jan 31, lat 40 20, lon 26 07, passed a ship, bound W, with loss of forelopsall yard.

PASSED THROUGH HELL GATE.

Fensecular Follows Fork States of St

Steamer New Haven, Jackson, New York for New Ha-

Steamer Bridgeport, Peck, New York for Bridgeport. herato Ferenaer Station.

WHITESTONE, Peb 14, 1875. 5

There is no change in the condition of the river since ast report.

Steamer Hansa (Ger), Bremen (not 13th): ship Crite-rion, San Francisco; barks Modesta, Rio Janeiro; Dirigo, Giasgow: W E Anderson, Havana; schrs Hannah L Ba-ker, E.o Janeiro; A McNichol, Banta.

OUR MARINE CORRESPONDENCE.

NEWPORT, RI, Feb 13, 1875. Schr Addie Blaisdell, before reported in the ice at this port, with coal from Baltimore for Boston, during the high wind this morning, parted her cable and lost her large anchor. A new one has been ordered from Boston.

Capt Gregory, of schr Laura E Messer, before reported ashore on Block Island, in view of the lee at New London will not go there to hauf his vessel out to have her bottom repaired, but will proceed to Baltimore, where he is to lond, and take her on the marine railway there instead. She is now fast in the ice in this harbor.

Intil the there makes the boots of the Old Colony Steam-

boat Co (Fair River line) will remain at their docks on account of the ice—the Old Colony here and the Newport

account of the ice—the Old Colony here and the Newport at New York.
Communication with Fort Adams and Dutch Island by water is cut off. The torpedo station launch manages to land at Long Wharf, at which wharf also the ierry boat Jamestown. which connects with the Narraganett country, also maintest to effect a landing.
The ierrybout company which connects at Pail River with the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad, are cutting a passage for their boats, and expect to have it completed to-day. By this route people in this section of the State are able to reach Providence, the communication to that city by water being cut off. Passengers are now obliged to go via Mansfield, half way to Boston, in order to reach Providence can the northern part of the State.

The extreme cold of yesterday was the means of mak-

the State.

The exceme cold of yesterday was the means of making exceme cold of yesterday was the means of making except which had become considerably broken up the rail of the previous day, more compact than it has ever been before. Yessels, however, can effect an entrance by coming in around the lighthouse at the north end of the preskwarer.

The tugboat Rehance was obliged to return to this port last night with schr Montana, and consequently did not tow her to Providence as stated in a previous despatch. She is now at this bort, and has sustained no damage by being ashore on Dutch Island. Will proceed to Providence as soon as possible.

MARITIME MISCELLANY.

by two togs, without visible damage.

Surp Local Tay (Br), at London from Melbourne, reports:—On the 30th Nov, in 1st 16 40 8, Ion 59 45 W, passed an localery 2.0 feet high and 1,30 feet long by measurement. On the 5th Dec, between 59 and 48 8 and 47 and 48 W, passed through a large field of nebergs, as many as 44 (varying in height from 100 to 50 feet), being visible at one time from the ship's deck. They were all fat on the top, and, from a similarity in their appearance, were evidently fragments of a large field that had been broken up. The bulk of the les seen would be in about 45 W, stretching away in a normaessterly direction.

in Lunenburg herbor, was breaking up, and will be a total loss. Part of ther cargo nas been saved.

BRIG NACRIAS, Bartlett, at Portland Feb 12 from Clentuces, reports:—Made South Shoal lightship Sunday, 7th Inst: on Monday took in heavy was snow storm and ran for Cape Edizzbeth lights, sittle of get hoad of them, at the cape of the cape of

thias' Point.

Bosrox, Feb 14—The United States steam cutter Gellatin arrived here to-day from Cape Cod, bringing the crew of the schooler Join Rommeil Jr, who were treatbitten when that vessel was stranded, they were sont to hospital. The vessel has towed eight and assisted twelve vessels during her trip. There are still inteen vessels to bound at the Cape. The cutter will return after coaling.

NORFOLK, Feb 12—Behr Albert Thomas, recently asbore near the De aware Breakwater, was hauled up at allie' yard yesterlay for repairs.

Fortland, Feb 13—During the blow Thursday the fishing sebr Winnie Weston, or Fortland, broke her bowsprit by running into schr Gen Grant, or Boothoay, the latter being moored at Long Wharf, in this harbor.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

New Beprond, Feb 12—Capt Fish, of steamer City of New Bedford, reports that the budy on Egg Island Flat has dritted a quarter or a unite up the harbor trom its position; also that the budy on Sand Spit, Buzzard's Bay, and the lightvessel off stratford Shoal, Long Island Sound, are gone. NOVA SCOTIA-CAPE BRETON-LIGHT ON MONEY POINT.

Light on Cape George, as Park's inlat.

A lighthouse has been erected on Cape George, south side of Bras d'Or lake, west side of entrance to t Peter's inle, and a light will be shown from it on the opening or navigation.

The light is fixed white, elevated 50 test above high water, and is visible 12 miles.

The thuminating apparatus is catoptric.

The tower is a square wooden building 20 feet high, painted white.

Fosition—Lat 55 44 28 N, lon 60 48 20 W.

Position—Lat 45 44 28 N, lon 69 48 20 W.

SOUTH PACIFIC OCKAN—NEW CALIDONIA—POSITION OF PETRIK RELF.

The following information has been received from the Portmaster at Brisbane, Queenslana:

forms rest was signified by Mr. Goodall in the May Queen in March, 1874, and its position determined by him. The rest is about 55 miles iong, north and south, still 3 miles broad. On its northwest side is an opening, about 3 miles wide, leading into a lagoon which apparently has deep water; in detached rest less just within, on the northests side of the entrance. There appeared also to be a small opening at the southern extremity of the main rest.

On the western and southeast sides of Petric rest are sands and strong inderity was observed, the atream at the same time setting to the northests.

The north point of the rest is in latitude 18 31 5, ton 164 26 E; the south point is in lat 18 56 23 s, ion 164 24

Mr Goodal, of the May Queen, also reports the existence of a reef, having 18 test water, situated 1% miles from the western side of Vanua Lava Island.

The reef is about 100 yards in extent and mas 12 fathoms all around it.

Position—Lat 13 46 30 S, Ion 167 09 50 E (approximate v.

mate y .

Ly order of the Bureau of Navigation.

R H WYMAN. Commodore U S N. Hydrographer.

US Hydrographic Office, Washington, DC, Jan 21, 1876.

WHALEMEN.

Arrived at St Helena Jan 3, barks Sarah, Foster, of E. with 190 bols sp and 860 wh: 6th, Stafford, Eing, of E. with 180 sp and 180 wh and both remained Jan 11, SPOKEN.

Ship Chrysolite (of St John, NB), from Cardiff for Callao, Jan 4, lat 3 15 N. ton 24 25 W. hark Markiand (of St John, NB), Jan 27, lat 48 17 N. ton 11 30 W. -chr Florida (8w), from Batavia for Boston, Dec 17, tat

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND CAPTAINS. Morchants, shipping agents and ship captains are informed that by telegraphing to the Herald London bureau, No 46 Fiest street, the arrivals at and departures from Europeau ports, and other ports abroad, of American and all foreign vessels trading with the United States, the same will be cabled to this country free of charge and published.

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS. ANTWERP, Feb 13-Arrived, steamer Nederland (Belg),

ames. Philadelphia.
Axstrange, Feb 13-Arrived, ship Kandanghauer 11 (Dutch., Zeeit, New York.

Buston, Peb 13-Arrived. brig Hiram Abiff, Tibbetts. BELFAST, Feb 13-Sailed, schr Aldana Rokes, Rhodes,

netto, Baltimore.

DEAL, Feb 13-Sailed, ships Golden Horn (Br), Heistrup, and Queen of the West (Br), Hartje (from London),

Pensacola.
GLasgow, Feb 13-Arrived, bark Canning (Br), Mitch-

Sailed 15th, ships Livingstone (Br). Croeby, and Isaac Webb, Mortimer, New York; Maria Stoneman (Br),

Pensacola via Falmouth (where she put in leaky).
PLYMOTH, Feb 14—Arrived, steamer Holsatis (Ger),
Barends, New York for Hamburg.

Arrived at - Feb 13, ship Lutterworth (Br), Clarke

Loxpox, Feb 14-Ship Edward O'Brien, Smalley, from Mobile for Liverpool, is ashore in Cardigan Bay.
Steamer Leipzig (Ger), Hoffman, from Breinen and
Sonthampton for Baltimore, ran aground to-day of
Start Point, coast of Devonshire in a dense fog. Her passengers and mails have been landed. It is thought she

will get affoat to morrow.

Bark Lothair (Br), Harding, from Galveston for Liver.

FOREIGN PORTS.

GIBBALTAE, Jan 18—Arrived, barks Horace Beals, Fickett. Messina for Philadelphia: brig Magenta (Br.), Lockhart, do for New York; 19th, schr Madeap Br.), Varweit, Palermo for New York; 19th, schr Madeap Br.), Varweit, Palermo for New York; 21st, brig Favorit (Nr.), Natvig, do for Boston and all proceeded and were towed through the traits on the day of arrival).

Also arrived 21st, bark Hosina (Inil), Gammaroella, Leghorn for New York land proceeded 25th, Sailed Jan 16, barks Abby Bacon, Merrill (from Messian), Alicante, after discharging part of cargo; 20th, Luyar (Ital), Rossano (from do), Maita, do, do.

Livarroot, E. Feb 10—Arrived, bark Eliza 8 Milligan (Br.), St. John, NB.

Livarroot, NS, Feb 12—Put in, bark Cronstadt, Greena from London for Boston (see Miscellany).

Malaca, Jan 23—Cleared, bark, Rosa (Swe), Bemanesen, New York; brig "Hill" (Nor), Baker, New York, NAMAMO, Feb 2—Arrived, bark Fresno, Daily, San Francisco.

ST HELENA, Dec 31—Passed, bark Anna T (Aus), Gioor Helena, Dec 31—Passed, bark Anna T (Aus), Gio-vonell, from Singapore for New York.

Antwerp, Jan 30—anied, Artillerist, Giese, Montreal.
Bownong, Feo 1—Put in, Andrew Jackson, Bardett,
Liverpool for Tybes, on account of weather.
Barrow, Jan 30—Sailed, Anna, Thorstonsen, Pease

BARROW, Jan 30-Sailed, Anna, Thorstonsen, Peanscola.

BELPAST, Jan 30-Arrived, Jonehild, Baltimore.

Sailed 50th, Gimello, Schindino, Baltimore.

BREWERHAVEN, Jan 22-Arrived, Hohenstauffen (M.

Franke, New York.

Skiled 28th, Orpheus, Michael, Baltimore; Antoinette,
Rosenatt, New York.

Jansen, Philadelphia; 50th, State of Alabama (9), Flint,
Jansen, Philadelphia; 50th, State of Alabama (9), Flint, Assed, Philadelphia; 30th, State of Alabama (M., Filit, New Orleans, Coswar, Jan 31—Salled, Reform, Johnson, Baltimore, Coswar, Jan 23—Arrived, Hannish D, Sesbrook, Philadel-phia; July 35—Of. Adoluh, Hageman, from Antwerp Dennis, Jun 30—Arrived, Gattorno, Repetto, New York. York.
Cheared 23th, Francis Herbert, McKenzie, Savannah,
Falnouth, Jan 29—Arrived, Messina, Davidson, Dun
doe for San Francisco; Feb I, Huntley Castle, Macaniey,
Portland (not arrived at Queenstown),
Saited 20th, Ricardo, Consultere, Waterford,
Gerrsoog, Jan 29—Sailed, Castle Roy, Butchart, San

GENOA, Jan. S. Gerzolo, Baltimore; Nicolina, Vork. Suld 27th, Lucca, Olivari, Baltimore; 23th, Razette Saide 27th, Lucca, Olivari, Baltimore; 23th, Razette Padre Chiesa, do. Havas, Jan 39—Sailed, Norris, Barstow, Tybee; Fritz, Havas, Jan 39—Sailed, Norris, Barstow, Tybee; Crescent City, Delano, Jouthwest Gunderson, Tybee; Crescent City, Delano, Jouthwest Padre Chass, de.

11 oras and 33-Sailed, Norris, Barstow, Tybee; Fritz, Gundersen, Tybee; Crescent City, Delano, Jouthwes Pass.

HELL, Feb I.-Sailed, Holtingen, Olsen, New York; Syringa, Trefry, Philadelphia.

Livergool, Jan 31-Arrived, Darien (2), Leighton, Hamburg; Vicksburg (3), Thearle, New Orleans, Sailed 39th, Aker, Orom, Baltimore; Bachelors, Shaw, Charleston; Lancaster, Leiand, Key West, Mira. Steer, Wilmington; Urbano, Olivari, New York; Preston, North, New Orleans, Slat, Annie Goudy, Bent, Sandy Hoos; Alker, Fricksen, Wilmington; Medlator, Januen, Richmond; Norther Chie, Miller, Tybee; Norsk Veritas, Isaacsen, Pensacola; Republic, Norher, Delaware; Southern Chief, Higgin, Key West; Orpheus, Sawyer, San Francisco via Ardrossan (not ro ew Orleans).

Clearce Gill, Hass, Jacquet, Holt, Sailed, Fulton, New York; Feb I. Dumark (2), Williams, do.

Clearce Sith, Hamush Parr, Bollstad, Pensacola (and anchored at Deal Feb I)

Sailed from Gravesend Ist, Zawia, Omundsen, Wilmington, NC.

Lisnox, Jan 22-Arrived, Torbay Lass, Churchill, St. John, NB.

LEGUORN, Jan 23-Arrived, John T Kranz, New Orleans; Stath, San Raffaele, Cacae. New York, Sailed, Arthelope, Ray, New York, Neway, Jan 39-Arrived, Bertha Guarn, Baltimore, Plymorth, Jan 39-Arrived, Bertha Guarn, Baltimore, Plymorth, Jan 39-Arrived, Bertha Guarn, Baltimore, Plymorth, Jan 39-Asiled, Alelope, Ray, New York.

PLYNOTH, Jan 39-Salled, St Alban, Sech, Pathausphia.
Portsmouth, Jan 30-Salled, Lalla Rookh, Dakin, St Thomas.
QUEENSTOWN, Feb 1-Arrived, Marianne, Baselaide, Portland, O.
SOUTHAMPTON, Jan 30-Salled, Leidzig (8). Hoßmans (from Bremen) New York.
ST HELENA, Dec 26-Arrived, Ellen Browse, Runciman, Padaur (and jest 5th for New York).
Passed 31st. Antia, Nicisen, from Amoy for New York.
TRISKE, Jan 26-Arrived, Europa (8). Kay. Glasgow.
Sailed 27th, Wm B Herrick. Baker, Licam.
TEXEL, Jan 29-Arrived, straidford, Olsen, Pensacola.
Waterford, Feb 1-Arrived, ksau, Marassi, Philadelphia.

BRIFAST, Jan 30—The sohr Jonehild, which arrived here to-day from Baitimore, had had her wheel smashed at sea, and had lost a man overboard.

GROOMAYEN, Feb I.—Off the Fastnet Jan 31. \$ PM, the bark Lalia W, MoNeill, from New York, and proceeded for Queenstown in charge of pilot: the vessel had lost jibboom, maintopgaliantmast and missentopmast, and

very low in the water.

Livensoot, Jan Si.—The Bianca, Roberts, arrived from St Johns, Nr. has experienced a succession of gales of her passage and lost bulwarss, sails and spars.

The Oremona, Gove, arrived have from Gaiveston, reports Jan 22, int 47 68 N. Ion 36 23 W. passed a large many, panted black, with red top, apparently some time

buoy, painted black, with red top, apparently some time in the water. The Rosa Bonheur, Baker, arrived here from New York, between lat 41 to 42 N and 10n 35 and 33 W passed The Rosa Bonheur, Raker, arrived here from New York, between lat 4t to 42 N and 1on 35 and 32 W bassed a quantity of boxes and paratin oil barrels. On the 24th January, in lat 19 N, 1on 16 W, encountered a farious gaie, with tremendous sea and squalls. Jan 27, toa saitees bearing about NE, distance about 15 miles, passed the wreck of a bark, with stump of a fore an mizzenmast standing, the sea breasing clean over.

The St Charles Smalley, arrived here from San Francisco, reports:—Dee 16, in lat 31 22 5, ton 25 W, had a neavy gaie from the NW, with high sea, which stove side lights and started mainrail. Jan 21, lat 84 1, long 15, took a heavy rate from WNW, with high sea, stove bulwarrs, and had decks swept.

Feb 1—The Northern Chief for Sandy Hook, put back to the river yesteriav, having had Jibboom carried away, when in tow by tug, off Bell Buoy.

New Haven, Jan 20—The bark Margaret Evans, of Glasgow, previously reported on shore at Seatord, nateommenced discharging cargo into boats from hence 350 barrels of petroleum have been brought in, and are being stowed on the railway whart. (since reported cot.)

off.)
The Thyra, from Philadelphia for Copenhagen, be fore reported abandoned &c., had been struck by heavy seas, carrying away bowsprit, libboom bu-warks, &c. breaking the capitaln's leg and also that of an able sea main. They were 2l days in this state before they were taken off. She was laden with petroleum.

rorrsnorm, Jan 21—The Nymphen, Norwegian bark, Hangensen, from Pensacola for Nieuwa Diep, has arrives here with part of deckload wasned overboard and provisions spoiled; lost toprail aft and part of bulwarks, and had three or crew injured in the gale of Jan 23.

AMERICAN PORTS.

AMERICAN PORTS.

BOSTON, Feb 14—Arrived, steamer Quebec (Br), Beanett, Liverpool: Drig 1 art (Br), Cotter, Matanzas; senr Ramber, Lawson, Brood, and Norman.

Boston, Feb 15—Arrived, steamer Quebec (Br), Beanett, Liverpool: Drig 1 art (Br), Cotter, Matanzas; senr Ramber, Lawson, Brood, and Norman.

env. Washington, NC.

Sailed—Steamer As A Geary, Hail, Newbern, NC.

14th—Arrived, steamers Caspian (Br), Trocks, Liverpool: Braunschweig (Ger). Undeutsch, Bremen; George Appolis, Loveiand, Boston; Calvert, Foley, Charleston.

Sailed—Steamers Johns Hopkins, Boston; Seaguil, Charleston: Lucille, Wilmington: Seaboard, New York.

all ioliowing in the wake of the iceboat.

CHARLESTON, Feb 11—Cleared, schr L A Edwards,

Miller, New York.

14th—Arrived steamer Equator, Hinckley, Philadelphia: aft Gertrude, Harbor Island (Banamas).

FOR RESS MONROE, Feb 14—Fassed in for ruchmond, bark Entracht (Ser), Maswock, from Las of ruchmond, Arrived—Schr Holland, From Las of orders.

NEW ORLESNS, Feb 14—Passed in for ruchmond, Passes, Feo 14—Sailed, steamers Texas (Br), Liverpool; Yazoo, Havana, &c; Hudson, New York.

NORFOLK, Feb 12—Arrived, sehrs John McGinnis, Corson, for Philadelphia both put in for a harbor on account of the fee in the Delaware.

NEW ORLESNS, Ed 2—Arrived, sehrs Bushrod W Mill, Higgins, New Orleans for Frovidence: L Holloway, 1879.

And Steamers and Schrimfer and Newson, Oreson for Raitumore; Sunnay Shower, Wood, Hoboker for Providence: L Holloway, 1879.

Hills, & AM—Arrived, sehr W A Willey, Willey, Baittmer of Hollow, 1879.

Hershall, Tahita.

Hills, Harrived, Stehr W A Willey, Willey, Baittmer of Hollows, 1879.

Baittmer Charles, 1879.

Baittmer Annes Charles, 1879.

Baittmer Charles, 1879.

Howe, New York: brig Edith, Mahiman, Arecibo vis Cheared—Schr E A Scrioner, Smith, Hayana, 14th—Arrived, steamer Tonawanda, Wittbank, Savan-nah, Salled—steamers C W Lord, Hayana, Sot Pioneer, Wilmington, NCI Homan, Boston (all passed through the Horsestock.

Wilmington, Not Roman, Boston (all passed through the Borseshoes.

Bay Francisco, Feb 5—Sailed, ship Borrowdaic (Br. Eally, Liverpool, Cill—Sailed, ship Doncraic (Br.) Finlayson, Liverpool, Cill—Sailed, ship Doncraic (Br.) Finlayson, Liverpool, Cill—Sailed, ship Doncraic (Br.) Finlayson, Liverpool, Feb. (Annals, Sailed, Ship Linear, Carlotter, Sailed, Charleston, Woolf's Holle, Feb II—Steamura Neille arrived from New Bedford this moorning to break the ioe in the harbor and take out some vessels. Sailed, S

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM DIF-feront States: legal everywaers: desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity required; no charge until divorce granted; advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 194 Broadway. B. BOOLUTE DIVORCES OFFAINED FROM COURTS
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